

AN
EXHORTA-
TION,

To stirre vp the mindes of all her
Maiesties faithfull Subiects, to defend
their Countrey in this dangerous time,
from the inuasion of Enemies.

Faithfullie and Zealouslie compiled by An-
thonie Marten, Sewer of her Maiesties
most honorable chamber.

MELIORA SPERO.



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yard, at the Brasen Serpent, 1588.

EXHORTATION

TO

To draw up the minds of all her

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of enemies.



*L*beit (my
deare Coun-
treymen, and
well beloued
in the Lord)
your faithfull
and willing
mindes were
lately shew-
ed, by an ear-
nest desire of
bettering your
lines for de-
fence of your

Countrey: yet because the same then happened in a
furie against your enemies, and (as it were) in the
feare of finall destruction: and that the triall of your
valiant courages, and prooffe of your warlike furni-
tures, was prevented by the great mercie of God,
and the prouident foresight of her excellent Maiestie:
so as God himselfe hath stricken the stroke, and yee

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haue but looked on. I am not now to speake of any late actes, atchieued by your pꝛowes and courage, but to set befoꝛe your eyes, the great and wonderful causes you haue, to arme your bodies, to pꝛepare your mindes, and to sharpen your swordes against your enemies. Not as your soꝛefathers, against some one particular pꝛince in Fraunce, in Spaine, or in Scotland. Neither foꝛ lands, foꝛ honoꝛ or conquest, which by battailes one or twaine might be decided, and the quarrell ended: But ye must strengthen your selues against that horrible beast, who hath receiued power from the Dragon. Against the pꝛinces of the Nations, which haue entred into League with the whoꝛe of Babylon, who hath swoꝛne your destruction: And will not be satisfied with the blood of many dayes battaile, noꝛ with the landes which you holde, noꝛ with the goods which ye possesse, noꝛ with the faire houses which ye haue builded. Neither are they minded to carrie you away, as the Assyrians, Egyptians & Romans did the Israelites into captiuitie. But after they haue taken their vile pleasure of your wines, your sonnes and daughters, they will utterly destroy you, that the name of our Nation shal be no moꝛe remembꝛed vpon the earth. Whosoever (say they) falleth not downe and worshippeth that golden Image, shalbe cast the same houre into the hotte fierie Furnace. They will no moꝛe suffer you to trie the trueth by testimonie of h Scriptures, noꝛ to pleade foꝛ your selues the most auncient Fathers: But hauing pꝛenailed against you, they will execute their mallice vpon you without iudgement, and destroy you without mercie. They haue already cast lottes foꝛ your inheritance, and haue geuen sentence vpon the sacred person of the Quene. They will

to her Maiesties Subiects.

will make no difference of degrees: But the *Queens* and the *Commons*, the noble and ignoble, the learned and vnlearned, the *Priest* and the people, the poore and the rich, the olde and the young, haue all one punishment allotted vnto them. Was there euer any *Nation* in the world so barbarous, or people so bloudie, or prince so cruel befoze this time; whether he warred for greedinesse, or mallice, or reuenge or conquest; but he satisfied himselfe with the bloud and captiuitie of them that offended him; sparing the *Nation*, and them that were innocent in the action.

Agayne; Was there euer any king or Prince, or Magistrate, whither he were godlesse or religious, whither *Idolater* or *Christian*, but if he mynded to reuenge against any other nation, he would plead the cause by messengers according to the law of nations: and not purpose a sudden destruction befoze a perfect examination? What *Barbarian*, *Turke* or *Tyrant* would seek to conquere his neighbour by fraude, to gayne to his sect, by falshood; to bereene a Prince of his kingdome, by villany; of his subiects, by disloyaltie; of her life, by treachery; and of all their liues and soules, by hypocrisie? Is this the spirit of him that rebuked his *Disciples* when they would haue called for her from heauen to haue consumed them, whiche would not receiue him? No (saith he) ye must be of an other spirit: I am not come to destroy mens liues but to saue them.

God king *Dauid*, albeit he were already annointed king of *Israell*, in the life time of *Saul*, and had his sayd enemy many times alone where he might haue slaine him, and so haue possessed the kingdome quietly, would not attempt so great a treachery.

What shall we say of the *Romane* captaine *Cassius*

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millus, that while he lay at the siege of a citie called *Faliscus*, there came secretly to him out of the citie, a Scholemaster with his schollers, offering him to betray the towne into his hands. *Ho* (saith *Camillus*) I will winne it honozably, & thou shalt be sent home with shame. And so deliuering roddes into the hands of his owne Schollers, they whipped their Master home into the citie.

Is it not that beaste of the bottomlesse pit, that worketh all these tragedies? Hath he not made drunke the Princes of the earth with the cup of his fornication: euen that bloudy woman, that sitteth on the bloudy coloured beast: that exalteth him selfe above all Princes, and maketh himselfe equall with God?

Was there euer any Prince or Monarch of the world before this pettie God sprange vp? Nay did euer al the Princes of the world, seeke to depriue any one absolute Prince of his kingdome, and Entitle the same vnto an other, without an expresse commaundement of God, vnlesse it were by honozable Conquest or iust victorie? By me (saith God) kings reigne, and noble men of the yearth doe beare rule. Where is their any example in the old Testament, that any priest did euer depose any Prince? (For *Athalea* was but an blurper, and was slayne by consent both of priest and people as a murderesse of her owne children: and *Iuss* the right heyre was established in the kingdome) Was not *Peter* in the new testament greater then any Pope on the yearth? and yet so farre from deposing of Princes, as he himselfe of all other was most obedient to secular powre: and gaue the same lesson vnto otheres. But was not *Christ* himselfe the prince of all princes: And yet

saying

to her Maiesties Subiects.

seeing his kingdome was spirituall, was he not obedient to all government, commaunding all manner of obedience and humilitie to all his Disciples?

Now let vs see more at large, by whom, against whom, and for what causes this warre, or rather cruel proscription, groweth. What these things being plainely set downe before your eyes, not onely they that be of the poorer sorte (which hauing excellent courages, will set to their hartes and handes to defend their Prince, their Countrie and Religion, if they may be inhabled thereunto) but chiefly those that haue substance, lands and living, whiche God hath giuen them, not to consume in their otiose pleasures and vanities, but especially to these endes and purposes; may be perswaded with a full and perfect resolution, (forsaking the pomps and vanities of this life) to liue frugally, honestly and temperately; as shal best become the loyall seruants of so godly a prince, and the valiant defenders of so Christian a commonweale: And henceforth be redy, not alone with their lands and goods, but also with their bodies and liues to defend so iust, so godly, & so holy a cause.

What time as it pleased our most mercifull and heauenly father in this our age, to discover vnto his Church, by certaine preachers of great courage and magnanimitie, the manyfold abuses and heape of traditions, which the bishops of Rome, by their letters, Decrees and Cannons, had brought into the church by little and little, from the second age of Christ vnto that time: (whereby the sincere and playne religion of Christ, pronounced, written, and established by his Apostles ouer all the world, was so corrupted and overshadowed, as euen vnto this day, vnlesse it be those, whose mindes God hath lightened

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teined with the bright beames of his spirit, men can
 hardly remoue that yale of vanities frō their hart:)
 Euen then also, it pleased his fatherly goodnesse, to
 open the eyes of that Noble prince of euerlasting
 memory, king *Henric* the eight; father to her excel-
 lent Maiestie; that he playnely saw how long the
 Princes and people had bene abused, and, as it were
 bewitched, with that vngodly Antichrist of Rome.
 Who being puffed up with certaine liberall dona-
 tions of some well minded princes, by little and little
 became of the poeest of all humane creatures, the
 most mightie Pope and Primate, and commaunder
 of all Christian princes. Wherefore by the aduice
 of his most prudent and godly Councell; with the
 assent of the whole realme in Parliament, he dischar-
 ged himselfe of the Romish yoke, which many of his
 progenitors, the kings of England for fellowship of
 other princes had so long submitted themselves on-
 to. And therewithall, deliuering to all his subiects,
 the law of the Lord in their owne mother tongue, so
 many yeares excluded from them, gave power vnto
 godly preachers to publish the truth, mangre all the
 eniemies of the same.

Whose godly example, his vertuous and prudent
 sonne king *Edward* the sixt faithfully following, vt-
 terly chased away in one moment all the remnant of
 traditions, that men had bene so long in deuising,
 and restored Religion to the selfe same forme, that
 the holy Apostles left the same.

According wherevnto our most gracious Sone-
 raigne, leading vs out of the captivity of Babilon
 (where God for our manyfold finnes made vs by
 the space of six yeares, or there about to serve un-
 der Antichrist, till we were returned into him by
 prayer

to her Maiesties Subiects.

prayer and amendment of life) perfectly restored vs
again to all those heavenly giftes which her royall
Father and Brother had bestowed vpon vs.

Wherefore, these things beyng thus godly and
sincerely taken in hand, The Pope in his greatnesse
soze appalled: fearing at the very first, that if these
things should prosper and haue good successe, he and
his whole Religion should be ouerthrowne, and him-
selfe cast downe from that high dignitie of a Pope,
to the poore degree of Peter; from being carried on
mens shoulders, to be sent abroade to preach in his
owne person; from the wearing of Paules sword;
to be obedient to Princes lawes; from being ser-
ued as a King at his table, to serue as a Minister in
the Church; and from beyng an vniuersall head, to be
content with his owne cittie of Rome. He at the ve-
ry first, in a great furie, perswaded the Christian
Princes, that were taking in hand a noble action a-
gainst infidels, to turne their forces against such their
owne neighbours as were enimies to his supersti-
tion.

So then, it is the Romish Antichrist that hath
bloode the trump of this cruell sedition. It was
that man of sinne which caused the commotion of the
North against king Henrie the eight. It was he that
raised by diuerse rebellions against that vertuous
yong prince king Edward the first, & also against her
Maiestie. It was he that cursed the Quene our so-
ueraigne, and in his owne fond imagination, deposed
her Royall person from her crowne and dignitie:
and of his owne free gift (so, soth) bestowed the same
vpon others, but neuer durst giue liuery and season
of the same him selfe. He it is that flatly against the

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1. Pet. 2.

Rom. 13.

word of God (wherein it was saide: Let every soule submit it selfe to the king as to his head) discharged all her Maiesties subjects of their due obedience towards her: and sent in swarmes of false Hypocrites, to steale away the hartes of the simple people from her, and to carrie away their consciences captiue vnto Sathan. He it is, that hath sundry times laid plots for the destruction of her royall person: and, so far as in him laye, committed cruell murder by assenting vnto vile persons to slaye her, and by giuing them pardons befoze hand for their villanies. Finally he it is, that hath sowne sedition in the kingdome; that hath driuen men, women and children, from true religion to perdition; from sincere worshipping, to damnable superstition. And he it is, that hath made not the holy, but the hellish league, with the great and mighty Princes of his religion to denoure and consume vs. But God be blessed for euermore, which hath lately deliuered vs, and turned some of their owne weapons, prepared against vs, into their owne botwels, and hath drownd Pharao and his horsemen in the Sea. For though the Spanish king lately approached to the kingdome with wonderfull force and preparation to haue conquered the same, yet was he but a deputie therein to the Pope, & should haue taken possession but of that which he gaue vnto him, and haue held the same of him, much like as Charles the Erle of Arioy and prouince, held from him the kingdome of both Sicilies. We see therefore who is authoꝝ, deuiler, and maintayner of all these mischiefes.

Now let vs consider, against whome this holy father and his adherents haue raysed up so vngodly

and

to her Maiesties Subjects.

and to vniaturall a warre.

This famous and noble kingdome of England, (as testifie all the best writers old and new) was not the slackest among other nations that receaued the Gospell. For if Paule him selfe, or some other of the Apostles, were not the first that planted Christian religion in England, yet is it certaine, that Ioseph of Aramathia with his fellowes, preached the Gospell vnto vs within lesse then 80 yeares after Christ. And in the 180 yeares of our Lord, Lucius the king of England receiued new preachers: and not onely was him selfe the first or the second king that receiued baptisme in all the Christian world; but he also caused all his kingdome to doe the like, and publickly to receiue the Gospell. A principall testimonie hereof may be, that the kings of England, haue either the first or the second place in generall Councels.

Afterward, About the 600. yere of Christ, they receiued *Augustine* and his felowes, sent from *Gregorie* the Pope, and rather left the more sincere worshipping of Christ, taught them by *Fulgencius* and *Damasus*, in the time of king *Lucius*, and to make no commotion for the losse of foure hundred English Christians, cruellie murdered at *Wango*; by the persecution of the same *Augustine*, then to raise any scisme or diuision in the Church.

If none of all these most antient merites (for the which England might both be called and repaied the most Christian kingdome of all other) will moue them to take pittie vpon vs, because antiquitie of time breedeth coldnesse and obliuion. Let them remember, that though we be here remoued in a corner from the rest of the world, and may be measured

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with a span, in comparison of all Christendome besides, yet haue we bene euer as readie, as any other of the mightiest, and richest kingdomes, to trauell o-
ther sea and land, to spend our liues, lands, and goods,
to resist the furie and inuasion of the Turks, & other
heathen Nations; Whereas we our selues, being an
Island, and defended by the Ocean Sea, had lesse
cause than anie other, to feare the Infidels, being so
farre remote from vs.

An example hereof may be *Richard the first*, who
behaued himselfe so noble in service, against the
Pagans, that he obtained the name of *Cievr de Li-*
on. That is, *Richard with the Lions hart*. Is this
then the rewarde that we receiue for so great desert?
Is there no other Citie, nor kingdome, nor Countrey
that is fallen from them but we? Or be we the first
that must be sacrificed by the Leaguistes, in example
of all others: because we most sincerely professe the
trueth, and most defende them that are oppressed for
the Gospel.

But is it our *Quene*, the *Lanterne* and light of
true Religion, that they so much ennie, because she
hath reformed the Church in her owne kingdome.
Hath she done any thing els then did those good kings
of Israel, *Dauid*, *Ezechias* and *Iosaphat*? Hath she
sought any other way than her most Royall Father,
and her vertuous brother, as an Inheritance left vn-
to her, together with the kingdome? Or any other
way then *Quene Marie* her sister sometimes follo-
wed, and no doubt but would haue so continued, if she
had not bene seduced by certaine Parasites of that
sinfull man: and perhaps by some corrupte Poole,
that came from the river of *Niber*? Let them shew
me,

to her Maiesties Subiects.

me, if it be not the self same way, that the most Chri-
 stian king *Lucius* her auncient Predecessor, received
 from *Elutherius*, fourteene hundred yeres past, which
Elutherius had received the same from them which
 heard the Apostles? Have not we shewed and pro-
 ued, a thousand times a thousand, by writing, by dis-
 putation, by preaching, by conference, and many o-
 ther wayes, the persons by whom, the times where-
 in, and the matters whereof, enery particular peece
 & patch of their Religion is framed? Which things
 (with the presumptuous affirmation of their vayne
 opinions lately devised, either by curious heads, or
 by emulation of the Learned, or of a fond zeale with-
 out knowledge, or for the increase of pompe and ri-
 ches) laide apart from our Religion, they shall finde
 themselves vnawares in the selfsame trueth which
 we professe.

Wherefore then are they of the holy League so
 deeply offended with the government of so excellent
 a Princeesse, that they should seeke to bereane her of
 her kingdome, before they haue wel examined the
 question, and to repute her as a Schismaticke, before
 they well know her Religion. No doubt but shee
 daylie speaketh vnto God, and saith: Pleade thou
 my cause (O Lord) and fight thou with them that
 fight against me. For she carteth the testimony of a
 good conscience, that she seeketh no glorie nor praise
 vnto her selfe, but peace and tranquillitie vnto the
 Church: Shee seeketh not the dominions of other
 Princes, but a iust defence of her owne: nor to shed
 any Christian blood, but to saue the poore afflicted
 soules which cry vnto her. Hath she ever broke any
 League with Christians, or made any covenant with

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Infidels? Hath she not alwaies laboured for peace betweene Christian Princes: And tranapled therein to her exceeding charges? She neuer indeuered by any secret or subtill meanes, to circumuent her neighbors, but what she meant to execute in deed, that she professed vnto the world. She bare not men in hande that she prepared against the Turke, or for the Indies, when shee meant to innade her neighbors. Neither did she make any semblance of peace, till she might be fully prepared vnto battaile: but shee hath alwaies dealt plainly, and valeantly, and honourable with al promise. She neuer omitted any good and frendly meanes to pacification, while any hope of friendshippe remainned. But when all hope of intreatie was quite extinguished, she fledde vnto the next remedie; trusting that the mighty God of Iacob, which had many times deliuered her, would now also be her defender and keeper.

Alas, What honor shall it be for so great & mighty Princes, to bend their force against so godly, and peaceable a Queene, that confesseth as much as they, one, and the selfe same God in Trinitie of persons, & Unitie of Substance. What hath one & the selfe same Baptisme, that looketh to be saued by one and the selfe same death, that hopeth for the same resurrection of the bodie, that confesseth one and the same Gospel, and that beleeneth in the selfe same booke of Canonickall Scriptures. It had beene farre more for their honor and credits, and for the profite of all Christendome: they hauing such store of men and wealth, if they would haue sought first to enlarge the kingdome of Christ, by compelling Witches and Infidels to the faith, rather then to spoyle themselves

of

to her Maiesties Subiects.

of their riches, and their Dominions, of Christian
souldiers, by making war against a maiden Queene.
By the charges and blood of which unnaturall war,
they might perhaps haue gayned many thousand In-
fidels to the faith of Christ. For (forsooth) They
would not seeme to warre with a woman, but to pre-
pare so innincible forces against her, as might deuoure
her, and her whole kingdome in one day, without a-
ny warre at all. But God that sitteth aboue, casteth
out the Counsels of Princes, and bringeth their de-
uises to none effect. For he hath destroyed their for-
ces, and sunke in the sea their huge and strong Ves-
sels: seeing there is no wisdome, no policie, no coun-
sell, no strength, against the Lord of hostes.

We see now by whome, and against whome this
warre is made. It remaineth to declare briefly the
causes thereof. Which, though they haue in some part
bene touched, yet will I more exp. ly set forth the
same. That it may appeare what are the lawfull cau-
ses of warre, and how iustly we take in hand to de-
fend our selues.

Warres (saith Cicero) must be taken in hand, to
the end we may liue in peace without taking wrong.
Which rule no doubt is good and very agreeable to
our Religion, and to the law of nature.

For why else did the Lord promise victory vnto
Achab by the prophet in defence of Samaria, and to
many other kings of Israell, when they were assay-
led and besieged by their enemies. Neither haue we
in any of our actions kept one iote frō the same rule.
For when the greatest princes of Christendome, had
with one consent conspired with the See of Rome, to
make warre vpon all the professors of the Gospell,
and

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and to reduce them againe to their abhominable Idolatry, or else so to destroy the that their name should be no more remembred upon the earth, but especially perceyuing the Queenes Maiestie to be most zealous of the truth, and the principall pillar on whome the Church of Christ did depend, they deuised many wayes how to deprive her of her life and kingdome. Come (say they) this is the heire, let vs slay her, and the inheritance shalbe ours. Then her Maiestie knowing from whence the chiefe cause of their malice proceeded; and that the matter most of all concerned the glozy of God, and next vnto that, the life of her owne selfe, and of infinite thousands of her subiects: She hath since that time taken into her possession, (though not the hundredth part of that which she might, and hath bene offered her) yet some part of her enemies weapons, as lawfull was for her to doe, for the better defence of her kingdome, and more safetie of the Church of Christ: since without those helpes, she had no safe way to defend her selfe. Yet haue these things bene done of her Maiestie with such deliberation, aduilement, and long protrading of time: as it might be euident vnto all the world, that she sought nothing more then to haue her enemies by some meanes or other reconciled vnto her, befoze she would enter into any new action for her owne defence. And undoubtedly, but that it so much concerned the cause of God, and the kingdome of her aunient allies: all which, she was bound to defend, when she took vpon her the imperiall Crowne: and that she saw, that if she did take whole kingdomes from her enemies by violence, they could neuer haue enraged more against her then befoze; she would rather haue lost a thousand liues in her
her

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her owne person, then to haue touched any thing that should offend her neighbors, or might seeme to belong to another. But when she saw that no good ordinary meanes would preuaile: when her Highnesse perceiued that Turkes, Iewes and Infidels, were suffered to liue quietly among them, without compulsion of conscience, but her worse subiects brought into seruitude, vnles they would submit their soules to the power of Antichrist. When for a most courteous intertainement of all their subiects within her dominions, all hers among them, were eyther made Gallie slanes, or else brought within the compasse of their cruel Inquisition, when neither her owne friendly letters, might be receaued as they should, nor her messengers of account, regarded as they ought: Finally, when they had decreed that no faith was to be kept with vs, and made vs worse then Infidels, because we haue fled from their superstition, and followed the sincere faith of Iesus Christ. Then her Maiestie with all princely courage and magnanimitie, began to stretch forth her power to defend the cause of God, and her owne right. And these be the strong causes of their tragicall dealings against vs.

Awake now therefore my Countrymen; Pluck vp your spirits, y^e that haue courage in you: Ad-
uance your selues which haue so long laine in security. If euer you were forced but for a season to shew the strength of your bodies, now haue you cause to ioyne therewith the courage of your mindes. They haue sounded their Trumpet, and made redoubt unto battaile. What they haue these many yeares deni-
ed against you, now they doe put in practise. Their Standard is aduanced; they are in armes to assaile you. Be ye valiant to resist, and prepare you to the
C. fight,

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fight. It must be no more with you now, as it was in times past, when you had sudden expeditions against the French and Scottish nations; when you thought it sufficient to prepare for forty dayes victuals and munition, and for one dayes action, and so to returne home to your wonted quiet rest, and carelesse custome; fearing no more till a new Alarm. For ye deale not now with such nations, which either for their pouertie could not, or for lacke of courage durst not, or for want of stayed mindes would not. But ye encounter with them that are riche, hardy, resolute, and frequented with dayly victozies, which negled no oportunitie nor aduantage: which desire not to be Lords to day and loyterers to morow: which if they set in one foote, are redde to enter in with both. But on the other side, we of al nations haue bene noted inuincible; if we encounter with our enemies while our spirits be sharpened against them, while the cause is yet fresh in our memorie: And that we at the first, run vnto all great attempts with greedy desire, but after a while grow colde, negligent and carelesse: That which we now willingly enterpryse with the losse of our liues, within few dayes we let slip by a carelesse negligence. And this report (no doubt) hath bene to much verified by vs in France, Normandie, Gascoigne, Aquitaine, and in innumerable other places; gained in some time with wonderfull honoz, and lost vpon the suddaine with great dishonoz.

But farre be these olde careles mindes from new English hearts; and when we haue the true knowledge of God, experience of our enemies, riches, munition, and more meanes to defend then euer before. While we know our enemies to be so many, so mighty,

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tie, so rich, and so resolute: When we are so wel advised of our former faults: when our cause is so rare, so great, and concerns, not onlie our liues and goods, our wiues and children, our honoz, our Prince & our Common-weale: But most of all, when it toucheth the saluation of our soules, the inheritance of Christs kingdome, and the preservation of all his Saintes. Which cause, neuer befoze this time, happened to any of our sozefathers. Banish therefore from you those olde negligences, wherewith ye haue bene so long noted; and pziute in your mindes new resolutions, of stedfast and perpetuall courage, such as shall neuer decay, or grow colde by the intermission of time, or change of matter.

And to the ende there may neuer bee in you any thing to hinder so duetifull and necessarie a woork, I will set downe both the lettes and impedimentes, that be most enemies to this excellent defence: and also, the best meanes I finde to redresse the same. Which things being regarded with such care as they ought, wil so thoroughlie prepare and furnish vs, that though the whole world, and enemies of Christ and his Gospel, rage neuer so much against vs, we shall continuallie be able to defend our selues, & the realm, against them; yea, and (if neede so require) to offende some of them also for the better safetie of our Christian brethren dispersed abroad in the world.

The late enterprize which your enemies made against you, whereby they made a full account to haue conquered you: although the same was exceeding dangerous, by reason of their wonderfull great preparation and furniture: Such, as, I suppose, in that kinde, hath scarcely bene heard or read of, since the beginning of the world, against any Nation: yet,

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since God by his mightie arme, hath deliuered you from the daunger thereof, it may turne, (if ye be well aduised,) to the greatest profite that euer happened vnto England. For thereby we haue seene, what force our enemies be of, and haue learned how to prepare against them. We haue tried, that great actions must not be taken in hands with slender furnitures. That if we purpose to be foorth for one moneth, wee must prepare for twaine. That it is better to leaue great abundance, then to lacke one penniwoorth. That if we haue all the strength and provision that can be deuised in the world, yet to put no confidence therein, but to relie onely on the mercie, and assistance, and defence of almighty God, the Lord of hostes.

It hath also discovered vnto vs, the forces, and furnitures of our owne Realme. It hath shewed vnto vs our owne wantes. It hath stirred vp our mindes to looke to our selues. It hath made vs effectnally to know the meaning of our enemies, which before wee did but mistrust, and would hardly beleue. It hath taught vs who be her Maiesties loyall Subiectes at home, and her faithfull frendes abroad. Finally, it hath warned vs, not to vse any moze our old wonted negligence, but with handes and hart, with lands and goods, before and after, and at euery present time to resist euery foraine inuasion, and to provide earnestly against the same.

In like manner, the generall musters, and traying vp of men, most prudently and politickely commaunded throughout the Realme: Besides the wonderfull readinesse, that it hath brought the State into in time of neede. It hath also geuen vs a full and perfect knowledge, both of the sufficiencie of our men,
and

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and of all their furnitures of warre. All which thinges, though they might seeme sufficient of themselves, to shew, & admonish you to prepare all that is necessarie; yet will I shew you moze particularly, what things in my iudgement, are most needefull herein, and what impediments there be, that we can not so thoroughly defend the Realme, as we ought, and are bound in duetie to doe. Which being considered, and the impediments remoued, we may moze easilie doe the same.

The first and most generall thing to bee noted herein, is, that al particular persons, which are charged by the Statute to prouide furnitures according to their estate and lining, haue either none of these things at all, when they be commaunded to serue the Common weale, or els they haue them in such bare and simple sort, as it may seeme they doe nothing for conscience and duetie, and for the loue they beare to their Countrey, but for a bare shew, to blinde the eyes of the world, and to deceane the lawes of the Realme. And no doubt, but the offence of these is so great, as if either in their owne conscience they knowe them selues able, or if it be proued by others that they haue sufficient, and yet neglect their seruice, it standeth both with Justice and Reason, that they should enjoy nothing of their owne, til the Common weale be first furnished of such things as is their parte to performe.

Moreover, In the leuying and pressing of souldiers, as there hath alwaies beene great abuses in the, which haue bene Captains, and had the charge thereof, as there some corruptible at this day For the best and strongest bodie, the best trayned, and most

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able to doe service, are many times spared, and young weakelings, without strength, or skill, or abilitie, are appointed in their stead. How be it (I hope) that by reason of the waightinesse of the cause at this time, and willingnesse that men haue to the warres, hath made this offence not so generall now, as befoze time. And I my selfe haue lately seene whole bands, as well chosen and furnished, as one might wish.

Againe, We must consider with our selues, that the bandes and Coznets of horsemen, and especially of Lances, haue euer bene, and yet are, the most necessarie, and puissant strength in warres, both to defend our selues, and offend our enemies. And therefore we must take moze care in these dayes, to provide great horses, and large geldinges, then euer befoze. For if we haue store of these, well furnished, and doe mount on them our sturte ballaunt Englishmen: what great act dare we not attempt? what armie dare we not assaile? what Citie dare we not bessege? Nay, what enterprize thinke we not befoze hand obteyned? Did we not in a late siege against the Towne of Zuffen, in the low Countreyes, with the force of two or thre hundred Horsemen, under the conduct of the valiant Carlo of Essex, Generall of the Horsemen, and diuers other hardie Gentlemen, gene repulse vnto above twelue hundred of the best Horsemen of the king of Spayne? Which infinite other examples of the like. If then the number of twelue score did so great an exploit, what will ten or twelue thousand of those, or the like Lances, doe in any necessary service, for the honor and defence of the Realme. And I trust that the worthy example, which my Lords of her Maiesties Counsell, and of other

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other Lords and Gentlemen lately geuen in muste-
ring of so many good Horses, and men at Armes
of their owne charge, will incourage the whole
realme to prouide such store of horses and armour
as shall thoroughly be able to defend the same. For let
it be shewed, where there is any Ciuill realme in
Christendome, that hath better meanes to breed hor-
ses then England hath: wherein be more Parkes,
Forrestes, Chases, and Commons fit for this pur-
pose, then in all the kingdomes round about vs. And
assuredly if Noblemen and Gentlemen, which haue
the greatest store of these groundes to spare, would
imploy some of them to the breede of horses; besides
the vnspokeable benefit they should bring to their
Countrie, they themselves also in short time should
reape as great benefite thereby, as by any other
meanes they can deuise. And although these many
yeares past, there hath bene no talks but of peace,
peace, and securitie, yet that now, when they see they
must seeke meanes how to defend both their liuing
and liues also from their enemies, they will no more
neglect a matter of so great importance, but will
with one whole consent prouide, that within fewe
yeares by the example of Germanie and other pla-
ces, all the horses of labour which are not now worth
their meat, shalbe turned into able horses of seruice;
which beyng done, we shall haue one of the most pul-
sant and flourishing kingdomes of the world. And
hereby we see how necessary a meanes this is for our
defence.

Moreover there ariseth many times a muttering
or discontentment of souldiers, that though the
Prince and her chiefe Officers haue prouided that
every

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every one should be iustly payde for the time he serueth, yet oftentimes their paye is kept from them by some meane Captaine or Officer. And I haue heard so many of them, so often & so pitifully cōplaine of the wrong that they: yong Captains haue offered them herein, as although some lewde fellows among them may abuse they: hearers, yet without doubt there is a great fault: and least this should be any impediment to a generall & faithfull defence of the Realme, we are to wish that there may be good meanes found to redresse the same.

In like maner all sortes of purueyors and victualers, whither they be for the Armie or Paue. If they haue any loue to their Countrey, any faithfulness to their Prince, any Charitie towards men, or any regard of their dutie and seruice, must be moze carefull then heretofore, not onely, that there be store of victuals diligently provided in time, & before there be any scarcitie & murmuring among the souldiers, but that it be also good and holtsome for their bodies; least by the corruption thereof they be infected; and so the whole realme by their sickenes indangered.

Also private men, which haue most store of victuals in their houses, and be best able to serue, and yet being commanded, doe either refuse to serue, or by corrupting of vnder officers, withdraw theselues from the seruice. Besides that they be enemies to their Countrey, and betraye the Common weale, they be also most iniurious to their poore neighbours, which are compelled to serue, and yet not so well able as they.

Finally, The dissention and emulation that I haue seene in the Common weale, betwene private
Cap-

to her Maiesties Subjects.

Captaines for vaine glory hath bene and is no smal
hinderante to the desente of the Realme. For while
one saith: I haue bene longer in the warres; and
haue more experience then he: Another; I haue bene
in more battailes and haue receiued more woundes:
An other; I haue traueled furder vpon the Sea; and
haue done greater exploits: An other; I haue bene
more fortunate and haue brought home more spoiles
from the enemies; and yet am woysler rewarded then
he: What is this; but to teare in sunder the Com-
mon weale; and to hinder euery honorable action that
belongeth to the defence of the same. Whereas eu-
ry honell and true harted man to his countrie; will
abandon all contentions; & will set apart all displea-
sures and petie grudges; especially in the time of a-
ny publike seruice; when euery mans dutie and cou-
rage should appeare. Very notable was that action
of Hermias; towarde his aduersary Cretinus Mag-
netius; but especially towarde his native countrie;
against which Mithridates made warre. For when
Magnesius had given his consent; that Hermias
should be generall Captaine of the warres; and hee
him selfe in the meane time would banish him selfe;
for feare of factions that might arise: So (saith Her-
mias) I know Cretinus to be better Captaine then
my selfe; and therefore I will be banished till the
warres be ended. This example is worthy remem-
brance; howbeit Christian captaines must stop one
degre furder; and must not onely lay aside all dis-
pleasure for a time; and be content that their aduer-
sarie; whom they thinke to haue better knowledge; &
more experience in martiall affaires then they; shall
haue gouernement and prebominence aboue them;

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and they for that cause, to withdraw themselves from the warres: but they must also be present in person, and with all their counsell, indour and strength, must helpe to overthrowe the publike enemy of the Realme, in how mane a place soener the Prince or her Lieutenant shall appoint them.

All of all, the great prodigalitie and extesse of apparell, building, and dainty faire of the Nobilitie and Gentlemen of the Realme, is an exceeding hindrance to the defence of the same. For since the most parte of the lands and possessions thereof belong vnto them, and that all others doe as if were depend on them, and are led by their example, government, and direction, they are specially & aboue all others, bound both in reason and conscience, to defend that which is their owne. But how should they defend their owne, when they runne hedlong into debt: when so many score, so many hundred, yea so many thousand pounds, which they haue in a yeare to spend, will not pay for the apparell they were on their backe. How much lesse are they able to buy, good horses, good armour and good munition, and to pay their full portion of all such things as belong to defence of their countrie? But, alas what should I complaine of this impediment, or what can auaille me to speake of so desperate an inuinitie: since I my selfe haue seene so many good lawes, so many commandements, and so many proclamations set forth by her Maiestie, yea so many threatnings pronounced by godly preachers out of the word of God, for the reformation of this extesse; and nothing regarded, nothing amended, nothing obserued: pay all falling from better to worse, from pride to pompe, from gay colored silke, to bright glittering

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glittering gold. And were it not that I saw this to be the whole ruine of my country, & (as it were) the material cause why the same cannot prosper, nor be wel defended, til this vice & vanitie be reformed, I would rather sit downe, and bewaile the palpable blindness of men, then take to perswade them that be obstinate and wilfull in their stonie opinions.

The famous Emperour Augustus, though a Heathen Prince, yet he saide, that costly apparrell was the banner of pride, and the very nurse of riot and wantonnes. But what would hee say, if he saw England in these daies, and had saoured of Christianitie? Assuredly, he would iudge the same to be the hie way vnto hell, and the efficient cause of our destruction.

Outragious also is the great and sumptuous building of our time: It consumeth all the great Timber of the Realme, which should serue to make vs ships, for our walles and defence. And within a while, it wil force vs, either to buye our vessels in strange Countreies, or els to selde our selues for a pray vnto our enemies. Also, it beggereth the greatest number of them that take pleasure therein; and maketh them vnable to serue their Countrey. And there be many more great houses already, then there be men of liking able to uphold.

I might speake also of the superfluity of meates and drinckes: and especially of the diuersitie of kinds, and such as are not nourished, nor doe grow within the Realme. The aboundance whereof, doeth not onely effeminate mens courages, and weaken their bodies, but also begger their purses, and make them by all meanes vnable to defend their Countrey.

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¶ We might take example of the Roman Emperour, The same was one hundred times greater then ours, and the Gentlemen so much greater, richer, and more honorable than ours, as Marcus Cælius affirmed, that a Senator which was not able to maintaine an armie of fiftie thousand, was not worthy to be accounted rich. And yet was it decreed by a law, that no Senator should haue at his boorde but thre dishes at one meale. But with vs thre and twenty is nothing, and yet one of ours is worth thre of theirs.

¶ And generally, in all these things, we are so farre from the rule of our forefathers, nay, of our owne fathers in this age of ours, (who knowing that the vn-necessarie wares of strange Countreies, might breed infinite tolls to the kingdom, & hardly buy any other ornaments for their owne persons, then such as the Realme it selfe could make. But now we be all Helio-gabalians. We delight altogether in strange fashions, in strange ornaments, strange stiffe, strange apparel, strange diet, & in all things that be farre sette, & deere bought. If we be far from the sea, we must haue fish: If we be nere the sea, we must haue flesh: When we haue the best, & the finest, and most diuersity of cloath and colour, & of stiffe made within the Realme, such as our forefathers could neuer haue, then must we most of all seeke for clothes of silke, of silver, of golde: From Spayne, from Italie, from Africa, from Asia, from Calcut, from Ching, & from the end of the world. When we haue the best meat of our owne, that can possibly bee deuised, then must we send into Flaunders, into France, and into farre Countreies, to feede our vn-satiabie bellies. & the
miser

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miserable bondage that our Nation hath so willingly submitted their mindes vnto.

Wherefore, since ye haue now seene all the causes of this warre, and cruel attempts moued against vs, and by how many wayes we are hindered from a perfect, and resolute defence of the Realme: and by this means also, are taught how to redresse the same. I would (if it were the wil and pleasure of God) that for your sakes I had the tongue of Hortensius, and the penne of Cicero: That I had the voyce of men and Angels, to stirre vp your oul spirites to remember what the Lorde in his merete hath wrought for you, more than for any other Nation. How he hath committed to your custodie, the precious Jewell of his word, and the perfect administration of his Sacraments. How hee hath hetherfo defended these things, by the excellencie of his owne power and goodnesse. And hauing now compassed you with enemies on euery side, maketh triall of you, whether you will faint in your mindes, or defende with courage, those excellent benefites. Whether yee haue stedfast faith to stand to the trueth, or do mistrust the assistance of his mightie strength: Whether the multitude of your enemies, shal make you misdoubt his wanted mercies, or that you haue a ful hope, and stedfast beleefe, that hee will perfoyme his promises: Whether yee haue more care to spare your goods, your money, your rents and reuenewes, then to saue your wiues, your childzen, your Prince and Countrey, and your owne liues from destruction: Whether you more esteeme daintie fare, costly apparrell, gorgeous buildings, and other vaine delights of this woorld, than the losse of so happie a kingdome, of so

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excellent a Prince, of so sincere a Religion, and of so pure a Gospel, preached, and committed unto our custodie, by Christ himselfe, our Saviour and Redeemer.

And now, even now, is the time, that shal try who is faithfull unto God, obedient to his Prince, and naturall to his Countrey. Now, even now, will God proue and tempt you, as he did the children of Israel, at the redde Sea, and in the Wilderness. Now, even now, are you either to cast the Nations out of the lande of Canaan, or your selues to be cast out of the kingdomes of England. Now, enen now, is the Axe layde to the roote, that if ye bring not forth good fruite, you shal surely be ouerthrowen.

Say not with your selues, Lo, wee haue chased away our enemies, and they are afraide of vs. They lie hether and thether, and are at their wits end. For when the children of Israel called vnto God for mer-
cie, with repentance of their sinnes, he subiected the Philistians, and other Nations vnto them. But when they forsooke the Lord, and put not their whole trust in him, they became seruants vnto the Philistians. So was it with you in times past, when your forefathers submitted themselves to the yoke of enery inuasion: Namely, of the Romanes, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. And so was it of late dayes, when for the multitude of your sinnes, the Lord tooke away his Gospel from you, and submitted not onely your bodies, but your consciences also, to that Romane Antichrist. And yet when you turned to the Lord, with inwarde sighes, with sorrowfull mournings, and with repentance of heart, he tooke compassion vpon you againe, and sent you a
mighty

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mighty deliuerer: vnder tohom you haue liued these thirtie yeares, in the greatest happinesse and securitie of any Nation in the worlde.

And neither are they so chased from you, that you are to expect them no more. For though the Lord hath done this time very great thinges for you; and hath couered them with shame and dishonour that sought your life: Though the Dragon be driten into his den, yet is his sting and poison still in force: Though they be chased and repelled for a time, yet their malice and farie abideth: Though the Lord now defeated their purpose, yet their deuise and practise continueth: Though some of their ships and men be sunke in the Sea, yet the sinewes of their Common-wealth remaine. Neither will they euer come to any peace and attonement with you, till ye haue plucked those sinewes in sunder.

Arme your selues therefore againe and againe ye Lords and Gentlemen, ye principall Captaines, Citizens and Wealthy subiects; ye that haue shewed your selues so couragious and forward, in these late enterprises. Clense your armours, make redde your weapons, renue your furnitures, redouble your promises, slacke no oportunitie, looke for a speedy returne of your enemies, forsee the dangers, prouide all necessities. Looke to the amending and new building of ships. Make them strong, light, and nimble for the battaile. And ye that be honorable, rich, and of the greatest power, follow the good example of Sir W. Raule, that of his owne charges builded two such ships the last yeare, as perhaps might haue lamed all England in one day. Worthy of great prayse also was master Outrich, and Iobson of Hull, and who

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Sooner builded the Marchant Royall, by the happie
 successes of whose ships, their names shall neuer be
 forgotten. And that Englishmen were so sharpened at
 this day against the enemies of God and her Maie-
 stie, as were the Romanes against the Carthagians?
 And that they would ioyne their purses and harts to-
 gether, as did the wealthy menne of that Common-
 weale in any daunger of the same. For in the first
 Punick warre, when the Romans, by the unskilful-
 nes of their Pilotes and Mariners, had lost and bro-
 ken at one instant vpon the flats of Sicillia, the num-
 ber of 920 ships: and hauing emptied all their com-
 mon treasure by reason of the long warre, were not
 able of their publike purse to build any more. It was
 agreed by common assent, that the Citizens should
 ioyne their purses together to the building of a new
 flote: some to make one ship, & some another, accor-
 ding to the substance of enery person, & so to arme, set
 forth & maintaine the same: to the end that by priuate
 charge of the Citizens, should supply the lacke of the
 Common-wealth. And so were there speedily made,
 rigged, & set to the Sea in very short space 200 sayle
 (of fve men to an oare) for the warre. And at an o-
 ther time, vppon the losse of 400 sayle vppon the like
 accident, they builded, furnished, and set forth to the
 Sea 120 ships in foure score and ten daies after the
 timber was felled. And yet were not all the Coun-
 tries whiche the Romans had then in possession any
 bigger then the kingdome of Englad. But the mise-
 rablenes of the rich, was much lesse: and the dilige-
 ce of the subiects, zeale to their countrie, and regard of
 their owne honor, was without all comparison grea-
 ter. Hereby also we see, that enery countrie hath not
 at

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at all times, laye the whole charge of defence vpon the Prince alone: but in time of necessitie, and when the common treasure would not suffice, every one hath imparted the charge, according to the compasse of his wealth and lining. This being considered, I hope every person of abilitie will know what his dutie is to performe in this business.

In like maner, ye that be Souldiers, and meane Capitaines, prepare your selues to all obedience, when you be called to the defence of your Countrey. Cast from you all impediments that may hinder so good and loyall an action. Breaue not your selues in golde, in silke and siluer. For that is no way to outface your enemies, but to disgrace your selues: seeing they be braver, they be richer, they be more costly apparelled then you. But be ye rather inticed by the glittering shewe of their gorgeous clothes, to pull downe their proude peacocks feathers. It is neither for your reputation, nor profit, nor good name, so to be decked. Nay, to be clothed in gold and the finest silkes, breedeth a suspicion of some iniustice towards the poore Souldiers, though ye haue some good intertainment in the warres, vlesse you haue landes and lining of your owne to maintaine the same, or haue obtained such things by the spoile of your enemies.

Generally, all ye good men of the Realme, and well willing subiects, in whose courage & assistance, standeth a great part of our defence, prepare your selues vnto all seruice and loyalty, be strong & hardie. Comfort your selues in the iustice of your cause. Conuert your ploughes into speares, and your sithes into swordes. Turne your bowles into bowes, and all your pastimes into musket shot. Abandon all your

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vaine delights, and idle games. Imitate the immortal renouue of your English Ancestors. If euer ye desired fame, or hono^r, or glo^{ry} to your Nation, now is the time, that by your proues, ye may double and redouble the same. Now is the time, that either by shamefull cowardice, you shall bring your selues in to captiuitie, or by stout and couragious mindes obtaine a noble victo^{ry}.

Consider with your selues the hard attempts, that other nations in times past, haue taken in hande for the loue of their countrie. The wonderfull magnanimitie and resolution of Mutius Scauola a young gentleman of Rome, deliuered the citie from siege, & caused a firme peace betwene Porcena and the Romans. For this Gentleman passed ouer the river of Tyber, with great courage and with an innincible minde, through the whole host of Porcena till he was entered the kings Pallis: where he finding him with great companie about him, pressed in and slue the Secretarie in stead of the king. But when he perceived, that it was not Porcena but the Secretarie that he had slaine, he was so^{rie} in his hart, and in token thereof burned his right hand in the fire, and told Porcena that though it were his chance to misse of his purpose, yet there were 300 Gentlemen more in the Citie, that had bowed to perfourme that action. Whereupon Porcena seeing so great resolution that the Romans had to defend their countrie, forthwith leaued the siege and made peace with them.

And notable was the sto^{ry} of the widow Indith, which ventured to saue her citie, with so vnsp^{ee}kable danger of her life. For she seeing no other way to allwa^{ge} the furie of Holifernes, but by the smoth

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to her Maiesties Subjects.

Woodes and simulation of a woman, presented her selfe before him in his chamber, and promised him faire, till she had lulled him a sleepe with drinke, and stricken of his head with a sword.

What shall I speake of Curtius, that noble Roman, and Ancurus, the kings sonne of Phrygia? Either of which, seeing in their Countrey a dangerous breach, or chiffe in the earth, which they were perswaded, would not be closed by againe, till the best thing in the Citie, (which they took to bee a man) were throwen into it, willingly threw themselves into the same for the safetie of the people. But foraine examples are innumerable, and not so well knowne to all as be our owne. And I woulde that we did cheefly follow the noble and wortheie actes of our owne progenitors, in sundrie warres and battailes, fought for the defence of this kingdome, and for the perpetual honoz and renowne of themselves. Whose cause (neverthelesse) beeing nothing comparable unto ours, yet they spared neither the money in their purse, nor the blood in their bodies, to honour and defend their Countrey.

How often did the auncient Brittons resist the landing, and invasion of the Romanes, though wee were then deuised into many kingdomes; destitute altogether of armour and munition; and without knowledge of warlike discipline. Yet, how often were they repulsed? and what losses sustayned they before they might attayne their purpose.

What enterprises did famous king Arthur attempt, both at home against the Saxons, and abroade with other Nations? What Cities and people did hee conquere? What battailes fought hee? What

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Whose obsequies he? Wherby he was reputed of
all Nations, for one of the nine Monarchs of the
world.

What say we to the battaile of Crécy, when our
noble king Edward the third, having not the right part
so many as had the French king: yet hee vanquished
him, and in a manner, all the chivalrie of France.

Also, The battaile of Poitiers shall neuer be for-
gotten: where but an handfull of Englishmen, over-
threw all the force of France: For none that re-
garded either honor or credite, was absent from that
field: seeing the French king him self was there pre-
sent: Who being taken prisoner, was carried Cap-
tive into England.

But how valiantly and poudently did that king
behave himselfe, at the battaile on the sea, before
Sluise, when the French, having three hundred
ships, and we but two hundred, and they four men
to one of us, and all expert Souldiers and Mariners,
yet the king assailed them with such invincible cou-
rage, as he utterly overthrew them.

Also, The noble victorie of king Henric the fifth, at
the battaile of Agincourt, hath deserved everlasting
memoirie. When seven thousand Englishmen, and
those wearied, and weakened with long travel, sick-
nesse, and scarcitie of victuals, vanquished the huge
armie of the French Nation.

Many times also have we fought honor in Spain,
and defended that Countrey from usurpers. Woe
not Prince Edward, by vanquishing of king Henric,
and those Spaniards, and French that took his part,
settle Peter in his right againe? But this hath been
ever a blessed gift of God, and a peculiar right of the
kings

to her Maiesties Subiects.

kings of England, as it were united to the Crowne;
to execute the Justice of God against Usurpers, and
to relieve the Princes their neighbors oppressed.
Wherein her Maiestie hath mightie, and maruey-
louslie declared her selfe, aboue all other her Princes
lie predecessors, to descend of the royall seede of cou-
rage and magnanimitie; and to be the right Quene
of England, sent from above, to nurse and protect the
true Christian Common weale.

Againe, Did not her Maiesties most Royall Fa-
ther, send the Lord Darcie into Spayne, to aide king
Philips great uncle the king of Arragon, against the
Moors that troubles him? Did he not also within a
while after, sende thither the Marques Dorset, with
an armie of tenne thousand, to assist the said king to
conquere the kingdom of Banarre? And did he not
many other times, ayde Charles the fift, father vnto
this Philip, against the French, and al other his ene-
mies? Yea, and did not the Englishmen, in the time
of Quene Marie, assist king Philip himselfe, with an
armie, so ouerthrow the French at Saint Quintins,
although we receiued thereby the greatest losse that
happened vnto England these hundred yeres? And
haue we not ever bene as carefull of that house of
Burgoyne, as of our owne selues? But for which of
all these good turnes, doe the Spaniards now so
deadly hate vs?

Also, The worthie examples of great manhode,
and courage, that haue bene shewed by our forefa-
thers in times past, & in our dayes by vs, in the king-
dome of Scotland, are infinite, and so fresh in memo-
rie, as they neede not here to be recited.

Wherefore, we haue in every age assayed & tryed
what

An Exhortation

What courage Englishmen haue bene of against other Nations, and how they haue prevailed agaynst them. Some doings also we haue had with them of late; neither doe wee finde them of any more force then in former time; no; yet their successe better against vs then before. Where haue we mette them with halfe the number, but wee haue overmastered them? Neither will they abide the sight of vs, unless they farre exceede in multitude. Testimonies hereof are many, and of late, and notable. What did the great Armie of the king of Spayne at the siege of Werke, when it was onely bruted that the Earle of Leicester, her Maiesties Lieutenant generall, with those fewe forces which he had of English Souldiers, came to releue the Towne? Did not the same armie forthwith retyze from the Towne? Neither durst they come to leuie the siege which were made against Duisbodo, till that Towne, and the great Skonce of Zutten were both won. Neither coulde they euer haue won those things agayne from vs, had not treason more preuailed, then force and valiant courage. How many strong Cities & Castles also, did the young English Captains and Souldiers conquere lately at the Indies? How valiantlie did they behaue themselves, vnder fortunate Sir Frances Drake, at S. Domingo, Carthagiena, Cales, and in many other places? Where the English were in number few, and the enemies infinite. Neither shal anye age euer wipe away the hono^r of those actes from the fame of English men; Neither hath the like acte bene euer heard, or read of, in any age before. These and such like things, may mightie encourage our minds, that what soeuer force our enemies

to her Maiesties Subiects.

mies being against vs. God is on our side, and wees shall not feare what they can doe against vs.

Haue we not of late beaten, and chased away their great Mountaines of the Sea, fraghted with men, munition, and ordinance of war innumerable? Haue we not taken and slaine many of them, & driven them home with shame enough? and haue so penned in the rest, as they durst not come forth to assayle vs?

Imitate therefore the excellent vertues of your forefathers, if you will be partakers of their famous victories. Take example by these late actions how to withstand the force of your enemies. Though they be rich, proud, and cruell, yet God hath given you meanes to humble & abase them. They haue neither Justice, nor religion, nor charity, nor conscience, nor yet godd cause on their side. If they had bin iuste, they would not haue pretended peace, and yet sweare our destruction. If they had Religion and Charitie, they would haue sought by goodly and religious meanes, to saue our soules, and reconcile vs vnto them; and not to haue and curle vs to the bottomlesse pit of Hell. Neither is their cause good; For then would they not haue sought by treasons and treacheries, but by Honorable & Princely meanes to ouerthrow vs: Wherefore hauing none of all these with them, I trust, that neyther haue they God on their side. So then, they for the greedines of a kingdome, for dispite they beare to our Religion, for vaine glory, pride, and presumption, for maintenance of the Popes kingdome: against God, against his word and truth, against our blessed Quene, against all reason, conscience and humanity; doe offer all this violence vnto vs. And we, on the other side, in defence of our selues, our native

country,

An Exhortation

countrie, our annointed Prince, our holy Religion, our owne Iesus Christ, his holy word and Sacraments, against very Antichrist, and all the pillars of his Church, and against those that haue cursed and inblighted the kingdome, doe withstand the iniurie done vnto vs.

And we that haue done so ballantly at other times, when the quarrell was but for money, or other small matters, is it possible but we should be much more forwarde now in so great and weighty causes? When had euer England so iust a cause to fight as now? When did we euer more infinitely see the mercies of God then now? When had we euer a more louing Prince to her subiects then now? When was euer any subiects more obedient to their Prince then now? When were there euer so many lustie and gallant Gentlemen to defend the Realme as now? When were we at any time better acquainted with the sleights & cunning of our enemies then now? When had we euer more skill in partiall actions and trainings then now? Finally, when had euer our enemies more vniust cause to deale against vs then now, and we more lawfull cause to defend our selues then now? And therefore when should we euer haue greater hope of victory then now?

If euer therefore ye haue any affection to your countrie; If euer any loue to Religion; If euer any obedience vnto a good & naturall Prince; If euer you would venter your liues for your Fathers and Mothers, your wiues and children, or beste deserving friends; If you haue any comfort in the promises of Christ Iesus; If you haue any hope to receaue salvation by his merites; and as ye will answer before

God

to her Maiesties Subiects.

God at the coming of his Sonne, now shewe your selues like men couragious and forward, prompt, & willing to do all the partes of Christian Souldiers.

Let now no more carelesse and negligent mindes possesse your bodies, let no more a few daies securitie make you forgetfull of so continuall duties. Let neither the greedy desire of money, nor the lewde consuming of riches, nor the wanton excelle of apparell, nor the superfluitie of meates and drinckes, nor the costly buildings and curious trimming of houses, be any hinderance to so honozable actions. Learne by those things that I haue here declared, what wantes there are in the realm that hinder the resolute defence of the same. Remember the remedies, supplie the lackes, remove the impediments. Beginne betimes to traine vp your youth, to amend & build your ships, to make plenty of shot and munition, to haue store of victuals at all times reddy, to breede and prouide good horses: that all things, and in all the realme, may be reddy vpon the sudden, and when any neede shall require. But especially put from you all priuate factions and diuisions. Set apart all quarels & debates among your selues. Yeld more to the safegard of your countrie and religion, then to the obedience of your owne affections. Contende who shall bee most forward and valiant, but enuie not your equals if they attaine to more honoz.

By this resolution, if all the world fret and rage neuer so much against you, the Lord will fight for you. He will giue the victorie, and ye shall but looke on. He will put a feare into their hartes, and they shall flie when no man foloweth them. An hundred shall chase away a thousand: and a thousand, ten thou-

¶

sand.

An Exhortation

said. We shall robbe the Egyptians of their Iuels;
and their owne weapons shall be turned agaynst
them. The glory of the kingdome shall remaine as
the Sunne in the sight of the Lord: And as the Moone
in the night season, so shall our Elizabeth giue light
vnto her people. Her foode shall be of the tree of lyfe,
that her age may neuer decay. All the blessings of
the Lord shal plentifully be poured vpon her, and by
her shall be giuen vnto you. The right administra-
tion of Gods word and Sacraments, shall be with
you for ever: Neither shall the power of Antichrist
be able to wrest them from you. There shall be no
decay, no leading into captiuitie, no; complayning
in your streets. We shall be blessed in the cittie and
in the feld, at home and abroad: in your barnes and
in your houses: and in all your actions and enterpri-
ses. We shall be feared, loved, and honored of all na-
tions. They which now hate you for your religion,
shall then perceyue that the Arke of the Lord is with
you: and that it is in vaine to strine with the Lord,
and against you. They shall haue remorse in their
conscience: and when they haue well considered the
cause, and doe perceiue, that neyther by the great-
nesse of their power, no; by the helpe of their riches,
no; the assistance of their holy Father of Rome, no;
of any other petie God, which they haue made to
themselves, they can fulfill their malice against you,
but that God doth still defend you, they will be glad
to forget all that is past, & will reioyne themselves
with you in amitie. Yea, and when they shal see your
godly life ioynd with so excellent government of the
Realme; It will make them draw more and more
from the Romane, to the right and true Religion.

But

to her Maiesties Subiects.

But if ye shall still continue in your old wonted negligence, wherewith you haue euer bene infected: If you shall still complaine of fortune, & say: If we had come a litle sooner, or tarried a litle longer, or had not wanted a litle of this, or had too much of that; thus & thus had it happened vnto vs; when all the fault is in your selues: If you shall thinke that time will worke wonders, though you your selues follow your owne pleasures: If you wil not prouide resistance before the enimies be at your gates: If you seeke not to take from them the strength & sinewes of their Commonwealth; before they haue eaten you out of your owne houses: Finally, if you mend not all faults, wherein the world hath euer noted you: That is to say, To haue hereafter as good a foresight, as ye haue bene accustomed heretofore to haue an after wit. To haue lesse liking to costly apparell, & all toys and vanities, then to the profite of your countrie, then to the care of religion, then to godlinesse, yea then to the safety & preservation of your owne soules; God wil utterly leaue & forsake you, though you were his owne dwelling place & inheritance: he will take from you his truth and testimonies: he will depriue you of all those precious Treasures; for which, & whose sakes, he hath so long preferred you. He wil make you a pray vnto all your enimies, and you shall become a scozne and derision vnto all nations. Yea, he wil bring vpon you, all the plagues that he did vpon the children of Israel.

Amend therefore your faults, be diligent, faithfull & resolute, with all your power to defend her Maiestie, the kingdome and the true Religion: And the Lord for his Sonnes sake, will be gracious and mercifull vnto you.

FINIS.

His Prayers to this purpose, pronounced in her Maiesties Chappell, and elsewhere.

The first,



O Lorde God, heauenly Father, the Lord of Hostes, without whose prouidence nothing proceedeth, and without whose mercie, nothing is saued. In whose power lieth the harts of Princes, and ende of all their actions: Haue mercie vpon thine afflicted Church; and especiallie regard thy seruant ELIZABETH our most excellent Queene: To whom thy dispersed flocke doe fle, in the anguish of their soule, and in the zeale of thy trueth. Beholde how the Princes of the Nations doe bande themselves against her, because shee laboureth to purge thy Sanctuary, and that thy holy Church may liue in security. Consider (O Lord) how long thy seruant hath laboured to them for peace; but how proudly they prepare themselves vnto battaile. Arise therefore, maintaine thine own cause, and iudge thou betweene her, and her enemies. She seeketh not her owne honor, but thine; nor the Dominions of others, but a iust defence of her selfe; Nor the shedding of Christian blood, but the sauing of poore afflicted soules. Come downe therefore, come downe, and deliuer thy people by her. To vanquish is all one with thee, by fewe, or by many; by want, or by wealth; by weakenesse, or by strength: O possesse the hartes of our enemies
with

with a feare of thy seruants. The cause is thine, the enemies thine, the afflicted thine, the honor, victory and triumph, shalbe thine. Consider (Lord) the end of our enterprises, be present with vs in our armies, terrifie the hartes of our enemies, and make a ioyfull peace for thy Christians. And now, since in this extreame necessitie, thou hast put into the hart of thy Seruant **DEBORAH**, to prouide strength to withstand the pride of *Cicero* and his adherents. Blesse thou all her forces by Sea and Land. Graunt all her people one hart, one minde, & one strength, to defend her Person, her kingdome, and thy true Religion. Geue vnto all her Counsel and Captens; wisdome, warinesse, and courage, that they may speedely preuent the deuices, and valiantly withstand the forces of all our enemies: that the fame of thy Gospell may be spread vnto the ende of the world. We craue this in thy mercie, O heauenly father, for the precious death of thy deare Sonne, Iesus Christ. Amen.

The Second.



Heauenlie Father, we most humble beseech thee, with thy mercifull eyes, looke downe from heauen vpon thy Church of England. And especially regard thy seruāt **ELIZABETH** the Defender of thy true faith, and Protector of thy holy woord. And here we prostrate our selues before the Throne of thy mercie, most truely confessing in our hearts, that if thou shouldest deal with vs

according to our sinnes, wee deserue nothing but shame, confusion, and vtter desolation. But when we remeber the multitude of thy mercies in Christ Iesus, We, in the humblenesse of minde, and zeale of thy trueth, with one heart, and one mouth, in this our distresse, doe call for helpe from thy holy Habitation. Now is the time (O Lord) now is the time, that by a glorious victorie in thine own cause thy Sonne Christ Iesus, and his holy word, shall bee magnified in all the world. For lo, thine enemies haue sworne to lay waste thy Sanctuary: and that thy seruant ELIZABETH, her people and kingdom, shalbe rooted out, and no more remembered vpon the earth. And now that we haue long & earnestly sought vnto them for peace, they are most proudly come foorth by land and sea against vs. In such wise, that if thy mightie providence had not foreseene their dissembled malice, we had suddenly perished, and come to a fearfull ende. Wherefore, make frustrate their deuises, and fight thou with Israel, against all the hoste of the Assyrians. Stretch out the Arme of MOSES, that thy Christian Souldiers may valiantly fight for their Prince, their Countrey, and thy true Religion. Let the same weapons which they haue prepared against vs, be turned into their owne bosome. Destroy their Armies, confound their forces, terrifie their Captaines. Scatter, breake and sinke into the sea, their huge and strong Vessels. And, as it was with Pharao in the redde Sea, so let it be with them that seeketh the death of thy seruants. We trust not in the multitude of Horsemen: nor in the power of our owne arme: but in the iustice of our cause, and in the helpe, mercy, and assistance of thy

thy heavenly power. O let thy holy Angell defend
vs. Put a feare into their harts, that they flying be-
fore vs, may be vanquished, and confesse, that it is
thy power, and thy right hand, that hath preuayled
against them. And so they being sorie for their
sinnes, and confessing their error, may flie from An-
tichrist, vnto the true Shepheard Iesus Christ. For
whose sake, O heavenly Father, bow downe thine
eare to this our humble desire; And wee that be thy
people, and sheepe of thy pasture, shall euermore
geue thanks to thee the father of mer-
cie. Which liuest and reignest with
the sonne, and the holy ghost
euer one God, worlde
without ende.
Amen.



1793
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very much injured
by the drought.
The second of the year
was a very wet one
and the crops were
very much injured
by the rain.
The third of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very much injured
by the drought.

1794
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very much injured
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The second of the year
was a very wet one
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and the crops were
very much injured
by the drought.

